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BY

FRANK WILBERT STOKES,

ARTIST MEMBER OF THE PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION OF 1892 AND
THE NORTH GREENLAND EXPEDITION OF 1893-94.

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CATALOGUE.

- X 1 Innuït Mourners. — The Arctic Night. Effect of the Aurora Borealis. Seen February, '94, and painted at Bowdoin Bay. Lat. $77^{\circ} 44'$ N.

When an Innuït (Eskimo) dies, it is the custom to leave to the bereaved the duty of burying the dead, which consists in laying the body on the ground and building heavy stones over it for protection from bird and beast. The ground is frozen too hard to permit of digging a grave. After sepulture has been performed, the family of the deceased return to their stone house, or igloo, and mourn silently for the departed for five consecutive days, visiting the grave each day, when they walk once around it and then return to their igloo. The Innuïts say that the Aurora Borealis makes a whistling, singing noise; it is the Great Spirit, Tong-wah-hook-suah, talking. The picture represents an Innuït (Eskimo) mother on the extreme right, who, with her two sons, has just walked around the grave silently, and has stopped to commune with the Great Spirit and that of her dead husband, who is now one of the stars. Mourners are not visited during the five days, and when they appear outside the rest of the tribe retire from sight. The place is at an important and very ancient Innuït settlement on the shores of Inglefield Gulf, near Academy Bay, called Karnabgehlooksuh, where a large cemetery exists.

- 2 The Ing-muk-toe (or Song of the Innook-shu-ee). — Interior of Snow Hut or Igloo, with figures painted from life, at Bowdoin Bay. Lat. $77^{\circ} 44'$ N.

The figure on the extreme right is that of an Innuït girl, showing necklace made of seal-skin and ornamented with white beads. She has been sleeping on a sort of divan, made of snow, over which is a covering of dried grass and deer-skin. A deer-skin, with the fur next to the body, is all the covering used during sleep, the sleeper having the head turned towards the door, which is hidden on the extreme

left and communicating with a passage-way of from six to ten feet, so low that to enter one must crawl on hands and knees. About the centre of passageway there is a dome-shaped vestibule about four feet in diameter, where dogs often stay. The interior of igloo is lined with either seal or deer skin, to prevent dripping of water from melted ice and snow. The figure to left of the girl is a mother suckling her child. Just beyond her is another woman, a visitor, and clothed in winter upper garment of blue fox-skin. Directly in front of her is the cooking dish, made of soapstone, where reindeer flesh, sour grass, and various roots are left to simmer, while below is a lamp made out of the same material and fed by the oil from the blubber, or seal fat. The wicks are dried roots of moss, rolled up into lumps between the palms and placed along one of the outer edges of the lamp. There are often two lamps to an igloo, and as the latter are about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and about 8 feet diameter, and generally crowded, the temperature becomes quite warm, — so warm that the Innuits often strips off the upper garment. Just above the cooking dish is a rack, made of bone or wood, when the latter is obtainable, for drying their skin garments. The next figure to the left is that of a young man, of about nineteen years, named Poi-doo-nah, whose upper garment is the undershirt of the Innuits, made out of seventy skins of the little auk, with the fur next to the body. He holds in his hands a spear, or seal harpoon; the trousers are made from the skin of the polar bear, while the boots are manufactured from that of the seal. The next figure to left is Koman-op-ik, one of two brothers from the American side, and a medicine-man, or Ang-o-kokh; he is dressed in the upper outer garment of fox-skin, and is holding a tambourine in the left hand, the frame being made of ivory, over which is stretched a membrane from the entrails of the seal. In the right hand he holds an ivory stick, with which he beats rhythmically the edge of the tambourine, or kudh-low, as accompaniment to his incantation, or chant, to the Great Spirit. This is performed by women as well as men. The chant is interlarded with recitative, and is used to induce the Great Spirit to heal maladies, bring plenty of game, etc. During the incantation the knees are placed close together and bent, while the body is swayed from side to side, the eyes shut at times, and the song works the singer into nervous excitement. There is a piece of raw walrus meat in left corner, from which a boy in a reindeer garment is cutting a piece to eat.

- 3 An Innuït Encampment, Summer. — Showing Bowdoin Bay from Peary's Headquarters. Painted directly from nature during July and August, '94.

The central figure is a man clothed in a shirt of skin, made from the little auk, while his trousers are made of bear-skin and boots of seal-skin. He has just returned from hunting seal, and is in the act of cutting open one he has just skinned. To his left are his dogs, while to his right is his wife, with hooded upper summer garment of seal-skin, containing in the pouch on her back, her baby. She has the long seal-skin boots of the Innuït women, and trousers made of the blue fox-skin. She holds by the hand her boy, who stands by his little sister seated on the grass and clothed in an upper garment of white fox-skin. Behind them is the seal-skin tent, or tupek, their summer habitation, and near it, on the ground to the right, the sledge, or komitik. In the foreground on the right, is a girl of about twelve years in the act of scraping the fat from the fresh skin of the seal with the woman's knife or oodoo. In the extreme left foreground, a little girl attending to a fire, fed by dried moss and the saxifrage plant. They kindle a fire by striking a firestone with a steel knife or a rock, letting the sparks alight on a small tuft of down, which is to be found next the skin of the reindeer, and then adding seal blubber, or ooksook, to increase its inflammability. This picture shows the bay frozen over, with open water spaces of greenish blue, called "leads," and icebergs and cliffs in distance. The mountains in the distance are covered on the tops by ice, called the "ice-cap," which extends inland from eight to twelve miles, and succeeded farther inland by a vast desert of ice, called the "inland ice," which covers completely the whole of Greenland.

- 4 An Innuït Mother. — Scene at the head of Bowdoin Bay near Peary's Headquarters. Painted directly from nature.

A mother seated on a rock enjoying the warmth of the sun, with her seal-skin bonnet, Phrygian-shaped, and upper summer garment of seal-skin with the pouch at the back in which is her baby girl. She is sewing her mitten of seal-skin, and has trousers of fox-skin and long seal-skin boots; the dark spaces between is the bare flesh. This is for ventilation, as the atmosphere is very dry and perspiration pro-

fuse at all seasons of the year. Standing near her is her little boy in seal-skin boots, trousers of bear-skin and upper garment of seal-skin. To the right is a little girl, with upper garment of white fox-skin, and just back of her is the seal-skin tent which is used only during the summer. The large headland in the background is Cape Milne, at entrance of Bowdoin Bay. In the middle distance, the frozen covering of the bay, in which are dark patches of blue green, or openings in the ice, called "leads."

~~5~~ The Gate of Hades. — Effect seen near the head of Olrik's Bay, on September 10, '93, at 8 P. M.

The lofty peaks in the distance are somewhat obscured by fog banks drifting over them, and lighted partially by the blood-red rays of the sun, which is shining through a cleft in the clouds back of us. The water is calm and a perfect mirror of the above, flecked here and there by icebergs that have become detached from an enormous river of ice, or glacier, hidden from view behind the cliffs at the head of the bay.

6 Moonlight. — Bowdoin Bay, October 10, 1893.

A winter's night scene, from the studio window, before the bay had been frozen.

7 Pyramid Berg (Moonlight). — Effect seen in Bowdoin Bay on January 17, '94, at 1.30 P. M.

We are facing West, the pale band of light in the sky on the left proceeds from the glow of the sun's light that is slowly returning after his absence during the long Arctic night. The moon, of orange color, has just risen above the cliffs of some 2000 feet at our back, casting a golden veil over the wine-colored cliffs, Pyramid Berg and the icebergs in distance to the right. The foreground, which is in shadow, is the ice covering of the Bay, called the "ice-floe," and is covered by snow to the depth of about four inches. In the foreground to the left are masses of hummocky ice, caused by the collision of fields of floating ice. During the entire winter night the glow of the sun is visible in the south.

8 Pyramid Berg (Twilight). — Effect of February 16, '94,
3 P. M.

The glow from the sun's light, during the Arctic night, has been succeeded by his appearance which occurred yesterday, February 15th, when the lower limb of the sun was seen by climbing to the top of Mount Bartlett. The iceberg in the centre has only the brilliant glow from the sun, as he has set over an hour since. The whole foreground is a mass of ice — the ice-covering or floe ice of Bowdoin Bay. In the foreground on the left are masses of ice called hummocky-ice, caused by the collision of fields of floating ice. The foreground is covered with snow to the depth of four inches. In the distance are bergs to the right, and the cliffs across the bay are from two to three thousand feet in height.

9 Inuit Seamstresses (Eskimo). — Latter part of July, 1894.

Two little Inuit girls, of ten and twelve years, are seated on the rocks mending their seal-skin mitts, which are worn summer as well as winter. They are both dressed in seal-skin shirts, or netchers, with trousers of fox-skin and the long seal-skin boot of the Inuit woman. This picture is painted from life, just back of Peary's headquarters, on the hills which rise some 400 feet above the surface of Bowdoin Bay, which is in the middle distance and frozen. The cliffs across the bay are about four miles distant, and from two to three thousand feet in height.



10 Crossing the Arctic Circle. — Effect of Midnight Sun. Lat.
66° 30' N. July 12, '92.

The region where, during the Arctic Summer, the sun shines unceasingly, merely dipping on the horizon and immediately rising again.

11 First Glimpse of Greenland. — Off Frederikshaab. 7.30 A. M.,
July 18, '92.

In the distance are the towering peaks of Greenland. The water foreground, mud-like in appearance, with scarcely any reflections, partially covered with multiformed ice shapes, in the form of ice-floe and miniature bergs.

- 12 Upernivik. — 11.30 P. M., July 18, '92.

Styled the most northerly civilized settlement, but an error, for about fifty miles farther north a civilized settlement exists, called Tessuisak. The sun is crossing downwards to the horizon, from which it will immediately arise, causing continual day. The buildings on the right are part of the little town of Upernivik. The icebergs are blue, from the reflected color of the heavens back of us.

- 13 A Melville Bay Cathedral. — 9.30 A. M., July 20, '92.

The berg in the distance, to the right, is half obscured by a foggy mist. The calm waters of the bay reflect the sky, berg, and foggy mist.

- 14 Melville Bay. — A Grounded Iceberg. Afternoon of July 20, '92.

In the foreground are ice-floes, with green pools of water on the surface. In this bay there are icebergs which have been aground since the fifties. The blue strip on the horizon to left is caused by the atmosphere. Painted on board the "Kite," while she was fast in the ice.

- 15 A Summer's Night in Greenland. — Murchison Sound, 11.30 P. M., July 23, '92, where Peary's party was first seen.

In the middle distance, on the extreme left, is Cape Cleveland, which is at the entrance to McCormick Bay, and tinged by the rays of the sun. Murchison Sound is at the entrance of Inglefield Gulf, which can be seen, with the Smithson Mountains, in the distance. On the right, middle distance, is Northumberland Island, with glaciers, or ice rivers, pouring over the rocky cliffs, and called hanging glaciers, in contradistinction to the glacier which cuts its way through the mountains of rock and flows into the sea.

- 16 Our Farthest North. — Lat. $78^{\circ} 43'$ N. Smith Sound. An Arctic Mist, 4 A. M., July 27, '92.

Looking south, down Smith Sound. These mists and fogs come very rapidly. The icebergs are being gradually enveloped in its folds. The picture was painted on board of the "Kite" just after a walrus

hunt, when the "ice barrier" to the north had effectually prevented the ship from proceeding farther on its course, and the attempt to get to the Great Humbolt Glacier had to be given up.

- 17 Off Ellesmere Land. — Smith Sound. 11 A. M., July 29, '92.

The purple strip in the distance is Ellesmere Land, on the American side, just below Cape Sabine. The perfectly calm sea reflects the sky. The calmness of the water, prevalent in the Arctic regions, is due to the immense quantities of ice.

- 18 McCormick Bay. — Opposite the Peary Encampment, 11 A. M., August 12, '92. Showing point where Peary ascended to the Ice Cap for his trip across the Great Inland Ice.

The interior of Greenland, which is mountainous, with peaks rising towards the centre, where they attain an altitude of some 8,000 feet, is covered completely by a vast ice-sheet, and is level — a desert of ice, called the Inland Ice. The ice cap is that portion which covers the cliffs from three to eight miles inland, forming a rolling country with a gradual rise to the interior.

- 19 "Tucktoo Valley" (Reindeer). — Showing Ice Cap, Inland Glaciers, and the Great Inland Ice. Midnight, August 6, '92.

- 20 A Flotilla of Ice. — Stormy weather. McCormick Bay, August 10, '92.

- 21 A View from a Glacier (Sun Glacier). — Head of McCormick Bay. Approach of a snow-storm during search for Verhoef, 1 A. M., August 19, '92.

The foreground is that of the glacier. The green patches represent crevasses or cavities in the ice, which, in this case, are filled with water from melting snows and ice. Looking down into them through the transparent waters one sees fairy-like grottos of beautiful and fantastic shapes. They are colored in many shades from deep indigo blue to the most delicate turquoise blue, and in greens of as many hues. The waters of the bay are dark green, while the cliffs, ice-covered, are in deep plum color.

- 22 Verhoef Glacier. — Robertson Bay, where the last traces of Verhoef were found, to the extreme right. August 23, '92.

A glacier or river of ice that has cut its way through the mountains and is flowing into the sea, in the shape of icebergs, which are split off from it by the buoyancy of the sea, which presses from underneath; this is called "calving." An iceberg of oblong shape is computed to be eight times its visible height below water.

- 23 A Sunset at 3 A. M. — Showing Northumberland Island on the right, with Hanging Glaciers, and Cape Cleveland to the left, near which latter was situated the Peary Encampment. August 24, '92.



- 24 An Aurora Borealis. — Seen off Godthaab, which is the southern capital of Danish Greenland, while Godhavn, on Disko Island, is the northern. Effect seen from the "Kite" at 9 P. M., September 3, '92.

- 25 A Greenland Valley. — Head of McCormick Bay. Showing Ice Cap, Inland Glaciers, and the Great Inland Ice. Mid-night, August 6, '92.

Centre

The cliff on the left is covered by ice, called the "ice cap." To the right of it is the Inland Ice which covers the interior of Greenland. The inland glaciers are just below it and flow from it, with cliffs, called nunataks, not destroyed by the ice, and of deep purple. In the valley are fresh-water lakes, formed by melting snow and ice, one of which is full of slush ice. The valley is carpeted with grass and moss. Myriads of mosquitoes, butterflies, bumble-bees, flies, and other insects, besides ferns and flowers, are to be found in the valley.

- 26 Cape Robertson. — From McCormick Bay. Stormy weather. 3 P. M., August 10, '92.

- 27 The Geo. W. Childs' Glacier. — Sontag Bay, off Prudhoe Land. Approach of Rain-storm. July 28, '92.

28 The Peary Encampment. — McCormick Bay, July, 1892.

Showing Redcliffe House, where the Peary party wintered, and Inuit camp to the right, with seal-skin tent and wooden sledges in foreground. In front of the tent, pieces of raw seal meat have been thrown, where it lies until consumed. Several Innuits are grouped near by. In distance are the cliffs, 3,300 feet in height, and at head of McCormick Bay, up which cliffs Peary ascended for his trip across Greenland to Independence Bay.

X 29 The Calm of the North. — Smith Sound, 11 A. M., July, '92.

The purple strip in the distance is Ellesmere Land, on the American side, just below Cape Sabine, where Lieut. Greely's party suffered from starvation. The calmness of the water, prevalent in the Arctic regions, is due to the immense quantities of ice.

30 Arctic Night. Bowdoin Bay, Nov. 11, '93, 2 P. M.

Foreground is frozen surface of bay, while back of the icebergs, in the middle distance, can be seen a part of "Bowdoin Glacier," and the cliffs in distance, looking northeast. The glow from the right is from the light of the hidden sun in the south.

31 Bowdoin Bay by Moonlight (Sketch by Moonlight). — January 20, 1894, at 7 P. M.

The foreground is the frozen surface of the bay, while in the middle distance are the snow-covered cliffs across the bay. On extreme left is the mainland, about 27 miles away.

32 Commencement of Arctic Day (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, January 27, '94, at 1 P. M.

Foreground, frozen surface of bay, and, in middle distance, icebergs, back of which can be seen a part of Bowdoin Glacier, with cliffs above them. A glow on the right from the hidden sun.

33 Heilprin Glacier (Sketch). — February 4, '94, about 1 P. M. The head of Inglefield Gulf.

Foreground, frozen surface of the gulf. To left in distance is part of the glacier, showing the medial moraine. The mountains to right show the "ice-cap," which glows from the unseen light of the sun.

- 34 Commencement of Arctic Day (Sketch). — February 9, '94, at about 11 A. M.

Foreground is frozen surface of Bowdoin Bay, showing "hummocky ice." In middle distance are icebergs, with snow-clad cliffs, rising back of them.

- 35 Return of Arctic Day (Sketch). — February 10, '94, at 2.30 P. M.

In distance is the mainland across Inglefield Gulf. To right, the cliffs on western side of Bowdoin Bay. Foreground, some icebergs and the frozen bay.

- 36 Coming of the Arctic Day (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, February 11, '94, at about 3 P. M.

Foreground, the frozen surface of bay. On extreme right, part of rocky surface of Sentinel Nunatak. In centre, a glacier, leading up into Tucktoo Valley. On the left, icebergs, back of which rise the cliffs.

- 37 Nimroud Berg (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, February 13, '94, at 11 A. M.

Foreground, frozen surface of bay. On left, middle distance, Nimroud Berg, back of which, the cliffs.

- 38 Bowdoin Glacier (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, February 14, '94, at 12.30 A. M.

Foreground is frozen surface of bay. In middle distance, to right, icebergs, back of which are cliffs in the distance, and part of Bowdoin Glacier to left, catching the glow of the sun's light. On extreme left, part of Sentinel Nunatak.

- 39 Arctic Spectres (Sketch). — Commencement of Arctic Day. Bowdoin Bay, February 16, '94, at 1.30 P. M.

Foreground, the frozen surface of bay. Middle distance are two bergs, with a faint glow from the light of the yet hidden sun, which gilds the cliffs seen between them. Just beneath the cliffs can be seen part of Bowdoin Glacier. The moon shines above to right.

- 40 The Ice Cap (Sketch). — March 7, '93, about 6 P. M. Sunset. Thermometer 30° below zero Fahr.

In distance, to left, the deep blue represents the cliffs of Tucktoo (Reindeer) Valley, some twenty miles distant, half hidden by the immense swell of the "Ice Cap" in the foreground, which is at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea. On the extreme right, the other side of the valley. Painted from a tent during march to interior of Greenland.

- 41 Camp on the Inland Ice (Sketch). — March 9, '94, about 5 P. M.

The "inland ice" at this place about 4,000 feet above sea, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland. In foreground, dogs and sledges. The upright objects, sledges stuck into the snow to keep dogs from gnawing the "lashings." In centre, two snow huts (igloos), built by the Innuits who accompanied the party thus far, and then returned to shore of the sea.

- 42 "The Great Inland Ice" (Sketch). — March 10, '94, 4 P. M. Thermometer 32° Fahr. Windy.

Painted during the march over the great ice covering, or desert of the interior of Greenland. The foreground represents the sastrügi, or channels, cut in the ice by the ceaseless wind to depth of one and one half feet. The "inland ice" covers completely mountains of eight and ten thousand feet.

- 43 An Ice Mist (Sketch). — Sunset, March 22, '94, about noon.

Foreground, ice-covered bay (Bowdoin). In distance, icebergs, above which rise the cliffs at head of bay.

- 44 Acropolis Berg (Sketch), Misty. — Bowdoin Bay, March 24, '94, at 9 P. M., looking northeast.

Foreground, frozen surface of bay. On right, Acropolis Berg. On left, icebergs, above which rises Sentinel Nunatak, the hidden sun's light forming delicate shadows.

- 45 A Procession of Bergs (Sketch).—Bowdoin Bay, April 8, '94, at about noon.

Back of the bergs can be seen the cliffs. Foreground is the frozen surface of the bay.

- 46 Icebergs, Head of Bowdoin Bay (Sketch).—Arctic Day, April 13, '94, 11 P. M.

Foreground, the frozen surface of bay. Back of the bergs cliffs, two to three thousand feet in height. The moon shines above, while the glow of sun's light falls on cliff and berg.

- 47 Arctic Day, Bowdoin Bay (Sketch).—April 8, '94, 11 P. M.

Foreground is the frozen surface of bay. On extreme left, entrance to Falcon Harbour, to right of which are the cliffs, ice-capped, and Cape Milne at entrance to bay. In distance, mainland across Inglefield Gulf.

- 48 Hummocky Ice (Sketch).—Bowdoin Bay, April 8, '94, about 10 A. M.

Blocks of hummocky ice in foreground, with frozen surface of bay leading to cliffs. On left, Cape Milne. At entrance of bay, and in distance, mainland across Inglefield Gulf. On right, South Point at west side of bay.

- 49 Bowdoin Bay, looking South (Sketch).—April 15, '94, at 11 P. M.

Painted back of Peary Encampment, 400 feet above the sea. On left, Mount Bartlett. In distance, to right, Cape Milne, to right of which is mainland, across Inglefield Gulf, 27 miles distant. Surface of bay frozen. In right-hand corner, snow-covered rocks. Moon is shining.

- 50 The Camp of the North Greenland Expedition, 1893-94 (Sketch).—May 11, '94, about 10 A. M.

In background rises Mount Bartlett, partially snow covered. In the centre, in middle distance, is the camp of two wooden dwellings. The

one on the left, Anniversary Lodge, containing Peary and family, with servants and the men ; while that on the right is the studio of Mr. Stokes. The foreground is the tortuous surface of Falcon Harbour's "ice-foot."

- 51 Cape Milne (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, June 8, '94, about 2 P. M.

The foreground, is the "ice-foot," or the ice-covering of the bay where it joins the land, which is continually cracked and forced into various forms by the action of the tides. The cliffs in the middle distance are two to three thousand feet high, and partially snow covered, showing on summits the "ice-cap."

- 52 Ice Monuments (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, July 14, '94, about 3 P. M.

The foreground is the frozen bay, with open water pools. In middle distance, icebergs. In distance is Cape Milne and mainland, which latter is 27 miles away. To extreme right, cliffs of Bowdoin Bay, back of a huge berg.

- 53 Nimroud Berg (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, July 14, '94, about 1.30 P. M.

On right is the berg, reflected in a pool of fresh water. The ice of bay is gradually melting from the sun's heat. In middle distance is the ice-covering of bay, and above it, cliffs.

- 54 Entrance to Bowdoin Bay (Sketch). — Looking east. August 16, '93, at 2.30 P. M.

On right, an iceberg. In distance, the head of Inglefield Gulf. To the left, Cape Milne, on eastern side of the bay.

- 55 Sunset (Sketch from studio window). — Bowdoin Bay, September 6, '93, between 8 and 9 P. M.

Foreground is Falcon Harbour, with icebergs, one of which, the largest, is stranded, catching the sun's rays. On the left, in middle

distance, is the foot of Mount Bartlett. In the distance, to right, the mainland across Inglefield Gulf, about 27 miles away. On extreme right, "South Point," in shadow.

- 56 A Snow Mist (Sketch). — Olrik's Bay, September 10, '93, at 4 P. M.

A snowstorm half veils the cliffs across the bay, and scattered icebergs over its surface.

- 57 From the Studio Window (Sketch). — October 2, '93, about 10 A. M.

The waters of Bowdoin Bay in foreground, with floating icebergs. On the right, the cliffs, snow-covered; on the left, in distance, the mainland across Inglefield Gulf.

- 58 Sentinel Nunatak (Sketch). — October 23, '93, between noon and 1 P. M.

In foreground is Bowdoin Glacier, to left, is Bowdoin Bay with floating bergs. In distance, to extreme left, is a glacier, back of which are the cliffs, snow-clad. To right of these cliffs is Sentinel Nunatak, and in extreme right, cliffs, 3,300 feet high, showing the ice-cap.

- 59 Sentinel Nunatak (Sketch). — Head of Bowdoin Bay, October 26, '93, about 11 A. M.

In the centre rises Sentinel Nunatak, some 2,000 feet high, while to the left are cliffs, ice covered, of some 3,000 feet in height. In distance, to right, part of the mainland over which Peary and Astrup travelled on their trip of 1892, and 3,300 feet high; while at the foot of Sentinel Nunatak, and foreground, to right, is Bowdoin Glacier flowing into Bowdoin Bay, and rising 200 feet above water with a width of two miles. The moon is shining.

- 60 Bowdoin Bay (Sketch). — October 23, '93, at 7 A. M. Painted from studio window.

In the middle distance, to right, the snow-covered cliffs on western side of bay. On the extreme left, in the distance, the mainland across

Inglefield Gulf. In foreground is a stranded iceberg in Falcon Harbour.

- 61 From my Studio Window (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, October 12, '93, about 10 A. M.

A stranded iceberg in Falcon Harbour. To left the foot of Mount Bartlett. In distance, mainland, across Inglefield Gulf. On extreme right, South Point, at bay's entrance.

- 62 Sunset at 11.30 A. M. (Sketch). — Bowdoin Bay, November 3, '93.

The cliffs across the bay, looking west. Icebergs in middle distance; in foreground the frozen surface of bay.

- 63 The Arctic Night (Sketch by Moonlight). — Entrance of Bowdoin Bay, December 21, '93, 6 P. M.

Foreground, frozen surface of Bowdoin Bay; snow-covered cliffs in middle distance. On extreme left, in distance, the mainland.

- 64 The Gate of Hades (Sketch for Picture). — Effect in Olrik's Bay, seen September 10, '93, at 8 P. M.

- 65 East Side of Bowdoin Bay (Sketch). — July 11, '94, 10.30 A. M.

Foreground, the frozen surface of bay, with fresh water pools formed by melting of the snow. The cliffs in middle distance to left show the colour of the rock, and also of moss, lichen, and grass patches. In distance, the mainland, ice-covered, across Inglefield Gulf.

- 66 Bowdoin Glacier (lateral view) (Sketch). — July 26, '94, at 10 P. M.

On left is the side of the glacier, over 200 feet in thickness. Just below it a lateral stream fed by the melting snow and ice. In distance is, partially in shadow, the mainland, while to the right, also partly in shadow, the foot of a valley.

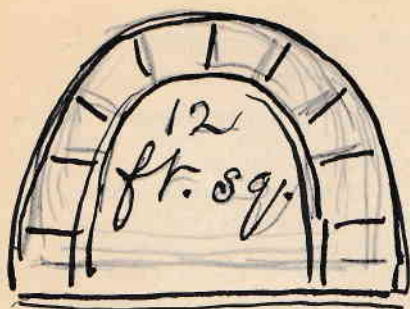
- 67 Camp of North Greenland Expedition of 1893-94 (Sketch). — Arctic Night. January 19, '94, at noon.

Looking east, although the moon is shining, the glow from the hidden sun at south is apparent. On right at back is part of Mount Bartlett. Larger building is Anniversary Lodge, where Mr. Peary and family, together with most of party lived, and is walled around by a wall of boxes, barrels, etc., outside by an ice wall, forming a corridor. On the top is the glass skylight and pigeon coop. Just below the "Lodge," the whale boat "Faith," used as a shelter for provisions, and directly in front of it a snow house for Eskimo pups. The building on the right is the studio of Mr. Stokes.

- 68 "Ung-mah-duktoe" (Sketch). — An Innuite (Eskimo) boy of nineteen years.

- 69 Sphinx Berg. — Bowdoin Bay, April 18, about 4 A. M.

Foreground is frozen surface of bay. On the right, in middle distance, is Sphinx Berg, upon which the sun is shining. To left, in distance, can be seen part of the eastern cliffs of the bay. The moon shines above.



Apostles
Creed in
Latin

12 Windows

Apostles

Purple Olive green

Plum color

Warm Brown

Light Blue

Archaic Drawing

Conventionalized

